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CAROLINA SPARTAN

An Episode of City Life .- Nothing to Wear PROM HARPER'S WEEKLY

Min Plora McFlimery, of Madison Square, Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square, Has made three separate journers to Paris, And her father assures me each time she was ther That she and her friend Mis. Harris (Not the lady whose name is so famous in history, But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery) Spent six consciutive weeks without stopping, in one continuous round of shopping; Shopping alone and shopping together. At all hours of the day and in all sorts of weather For all manner of things that a woman can put On the crown of her head or the sole of her loot, Or weap round her shoulders or fitround her wais On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,
Or weap round her choulders or his round her waist
Or that can be sewed on or pinned on or laced,
Or ted on with a string or atthehed on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below;
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls,
Dresses for breaklasts, and dinners, and balls,
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in;
Dresses to dance in, and first in, and talk in;
Oresses in which to do nothing at all;
All of them different in color and pattern,
Silk, mussin and here, crape, velvet, and satin;
Broade and broadcloth, and other material
Quite as expessive and much more ethercal;
In whort, for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or infl. ner, modeste, or tradesman be bought of,
From tea-thousand-frane robes to twenty-sons
firlis;
In all quarters of Paris and to every store,
Windo McFlansey in your stormed, scolled, and

They facted the streets and be footed the bills.

The last trip their goods, shipped by the steame Formed, McFlimsey declares, the bulk of her cargo

Formed, McFlimsey declares, the balk of her cargo. Not to mention a quantity kept from the rest, Safficient to fill fine forgest sized chest.

Which did not apper on the ship's manifest, But for which the hales themselves manifested. Such particular interest that they invested. Their own proper persons in layers and rows Or musius, ends orderies, worked und retothes, Gares, build archeels, sourts, and such it flex as these.

Then, we apped in great shawls, like Circassian because.

Give postably to the sine and go by to the dates. Her relations at home all succeeded, no do by. Miss Piers but growing, commonly sout Persus actual federing a possible bride; But the meacle ceased when she turned inside ou And too brath came to light, and the dry goods in Which, in spite of collector and the custom house

Hal entered the port without any entry.

The merchandise went on twelve carts up Broad This same Miss McFlansey, of Madison Square, The last time we met, was in after despair, Because she had nothing whatever to went!

Norming to wear! Now, as this is a true diffy, I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—Tout she's in a state of absolute nadity.

Like Pawers' Greek Slave or the Medici Venus;
But I do mean to say, I have heard her declare,
When, at the same norment, she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars, and not a cont
less.

And jewelry worth ten times more, I should guess.

And jewelry worth ten times more, I should guess.

That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear. I should mention just here that out of Mis Flora's Two hundred and fifty or sixty adorers,

I had just been selected as he who should throw The rest in the shade, by the gracious bestowal On myself, after twenty or thirty rejections, Of those fossil remains which she called "her af

fections,"
And that eather decayed, but well-known work

Which Miss Flora persisted in styling "her heart." So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted.

Not by moonbeam, or statbeam, by fountain, or

But in a front parlor, most brilliantly lighted, Beneath the gus-fixtures, we winspered our love, Without any romance, or raptures, or sights, Without any toars in Miss Flora's blue eyes,

Without any toars in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such ally actions.
It was one of the q_ictess business transactions,
With a very small sprinkling of sentiment, if any,
And a very large diamond imported by Tiffany.
On her virginal lips while I printed a kiss,
She exchained, as a sort of parenthesis,
And by way of putting the quite at my case,
"You know I'm to polka as much as I piease,
And flirt when I like move stor don't we are her. And that when I like-now stop, don't you speak And you must not come here more than twice

the week.

Or talk to me either at party or ball,

But always be ready to come when I call;

So don't prese to me about duty and stuff,

If we don't break this off, there will be

For that sort of thing; but the bargain name be that, so long as I choose, I am perfectly free, For this is a sort of engagement, you ree, Which is binding on you but not binding on me. Well, having thus wood Miss Mc Flimsey and gainwith the sitks, crinolines, and boops that contained

her; I had, as I thought, a contingent remainder At least in the property, and the best right, To appear as its escore by day and by night; And it being the week of the Stuckup's gran

Their eards had been out a fortnight or so,
And set all the avenue on the tip toe—
I considered it only my duty to call
And see if Miss Flora intended to go.
I found her—as ladies are art to be found
When the time intervening between the first sou
Of the bell and the visiter's curry is shorter
Than usual—I found—I won't say enuglin her—
Intent on the pier glass, undoubtedly magning. Intent on the pier-glass, undoubtedly meaning.
The see if perhaps it didn't need cleaning.
She turned as I entered — Why, Harry, you sin-

ner,
I thought that you went to the Flashers to dinner!"
"So I did," I replied, 'but the dinner is swallowed,
And digested, I trust, for 'its now nine and merc;
So, being relieved from that duty, I followed
Inclination, which fed me you see, to your door.
And now will your ladyship so condescend
As just to inform to if you intend
Your beauty and graces, and recommended in the

I should like above all things to go with you there; But really and tenty I've nothing to wear."

"Nothing to weat! Go just as you are:
"Wear the dees you have an, and you'l' be by far,
I engage, the most bright and particular for.
On the Stuckup horizin." I stopped for her eye,
Notwithstanding this defleate onset of flattery.
Opened on me at oduc a most arrible battery.
Opened on me at oduc a most arrible battery.
Opened on me at oduc a most arrible battery.
Ot scorn and amazement. She made no reply,
But gave a slight turn to the cind-of her nose,
(Tunt pura G. ceian feature) as much as to say,
"How abourd, aliat any same man should suppose
That a lady would go to a ball in the clothes.
No matter how line, that she wears every thay!"
So I ventured again, "Wear your crimson brocaik!"
(Second turn up of nose;) "That's too dark by a
shade."
"Your pink!" "That's too light."
"You pink!" "That's too light."
"You pink!"
"You pink!"
"You pink!"
"You

Mrike it, As more comme il faut." "Yes, but dear me, tha

As more comme if faut." "Yes, but dear me, that lean
Sophronia Stuckup has got one just like it,
And I won't appear dressed like a chit of sixteen."
"Then that splendid purple, that sweet mazarine;
That superb point d'alguitle, that imperial green;
That superb point d'alguitle, that imperial green;
That zephyr-like tarietor, that rich grenadine—"
"Not one of all which is fit to be seen,
Said the fally, becoming recited and flushed.
"Then wear," I exclaimed, in a tone which quite crushed
Opposition, "that gorgeous toilette which you sported

sported
In Paris last spring at the grand presentation,
When you quite turned the head of the head of the

And by all the grand court were so very much courted,"
The end of the nose was porentously tipped up, And both the bright eyes that forth indignat As she burst upon me with the fierce exclamation, "I have worn it three times at the least calculation, And that and the most of my dresses are ripped

up!"
Here I ripped out something, perhaps rather rash, Quite innoceat, though; but, to use an expression More striking than classic, it "settled my hash," And proved very soon the last act of our session. "Fridlesticks, is it, sir! I wonder the calling Priddesticks, is it, sir! I wonder the ceiling Don't fall down and cruch you—oh, you men have

to feeling,
You sellish, unhatural, liliberal creatures,
Who set yourselves up as patterns and preachers.
Your silly pretence—why what μ incre guess it isl Pray, what do you know of a woman's necessities

And it's perfectly plain you not only don't care, But you do not believe me," (here the mes wen still higher.) "I suppose if you dated you would call me a liar.

Our engagement is culted, sh-yes, on the spot; You're a brute and a mension, and—I don't know what? I mildie suggested the words, Hottentot, Pickpocket and cannibal, Tartar and thief, As gentle expletives which might give relief; But this only proved as spark to the piwder, And the storm I had ridsed came faster and londer

It blow and it rained, thou leved, lightened, and Interjections, yerbs, pronouns, till language

To express the abusive, and then its presure Were brought up all at once by a torrent of tear And my last faint despissing attempt at an obs-Ervation was lost in the tempest of sobs.

Well, I felt for the lady, and felt for my hat too, Improvised on the crawn of the latter a lattee, In hea of expressing the feelings which lay Quite too deep for words, as Wordsworth we

Then, without going through the form of a bow, Found myself in the entry-I hardly knew how-On door-step and sidewalk, past lamp-post at

square,
At home and up stairs, in my own easy chair; Poked my feet into shapers, my fire into blaze, And said to myself, as I fit my eigar, Supposing a man had the wealth of the Czpr Of the Russias to boot for the rest of his days, On the whole, do you think he would have much t On the whole, do you think he would have m

If he married a woman who had nothing to wear? Since that night, taking pains that it should not b Abroad in society, I've instituted

A course of manity, extensive and thorough, On this vial subject, and find, to my horeor, That the fair Flora's case is by no means surprising. But that there exists the greatest distress In our female community, solely arising From this unsupplied destilution of dress; Whose unfortunate victims are filling the air With the pitful wall of "nothing to wear." Researches in some of the "Upper Ten" districts Reveal the most painful and starting statistics, tu one single house, on the Fifth Avenue, Three young ladies were found, all below twenty

Who have been three whole weeks without an thing new In the way of flounced silks, and thus, left in the

Are mable to go to ball, concert, or church, In another lage mansion, pear the same place, Was found a deplorable, heart-rending case Of entire destitution of Brussels point lace. In a neighboring block, there was found, in

Total want, long continued, of camels' hair shawls And a suffering family whose case exhibits
The most pressing need of real ermine uppets
One deserving young lady almost mable To a revise for the want of a new Russ an sable, Another confined to the house when its windler Than usual, because her shawl isn't India. Still another, whose tertures have been most terrifi Ever since the sad loss of the steamer Pacific, In which were engulfed, not friend nor relation, (For whose late she perhaps might have found con

solation, Or borne it at least with serene resignation.) But the choicest assortment of French sleeves and

And all as to style most recherche and rare,
The want of which leaves her with nothing to wear
And renders her life so drear and dyspeptic
That she's quite a recluse and almost a skeptic,
For she touchingly says that this sort of grief
Cannot find in Religion the slightest relief, And Philosophy has not a maxim to spare For the victims of such overwhelming despair. But the saddest by far of all these sad features Is the cruelty practised upon the poor creatures By husbands and fathers, real Bluebeards and Ti

mons,
Who resist the most touching appeals made for dis By their wives and their daughters, and leave them

for days
Unsupplied with new jewelry, fans, or bouquets,
Even laugh at their miseries whenever they have One case of a bride was brought to my view, Too sad for belief, but alas! 'twas too true,

heartiest applause.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1857.

At Newport, the monster retused out and out, for his injumous conduct alleging no reason, Except that the waters were good for his gout; Such treatment as this was too shocking of cour And proceedings are now going on for divorce.

And proceedings are now going on for divorce.

But why harrow the feelings by litting the curtain Front these scenes of wor! Ecough, it is certain, that here been disclosed to stir up the pity Of every benevotent heart in the city.

And spur up furmanity into a center.

To rush and relieve these and cases instanter.

Won't somebody, moved by this topching description.

Come forward to morrow and head a subscription. Won't some kind philanthropist, seeing that aid is So needed at once by these indigent ladies.

Take charge of the matter? or won't Peter Cooper The corner alone by of some splendid super. Structure, like that which to day links his name. In the union unending of honor and fame, And found a new charity just for the care. Of these unhappy women with nothing to wear, Which is view of the cash which would daily be claimed,

claimed,
The laying out hospital well might be named?
Won't Stewart or some of our dry goods importers
Take a contract for clothing our wives and our daughters?

Or to furnish the eash to supply these distresses, And life's pathway strew with shawls, collars, and dresses?

Ere the want of them makes it much rougher and

thornier, Won't some one discover a new California? Oli ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day Oh ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day Please trundle your hoops just out of Broadway, From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride, And temples of trade which tower on each side, To the alleys and lanes where misfortune and guilt Their children have gathered, their city have built; Where hunger and vice, like twin beasts of prey, Have hunted their victims to gloom and despair; Raise the rich dainty dress and the fine broidered skirt.

skirt, Pick your delicate way through the dampness and dirt, Grope through the dark dens, climb the rickety Stair, To the garret, where wretches, the young and the Half-starved and half-naked, lie crouched from the

See those skeleton limbs, those frost-bitten feet,
All bleeding and bruised by the stones of the street;
Hear the sharp ery of childhood, the deep groans
that swell
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the

floor; Hear the curses that sound like the cohoes of hell As you sicken and shudder and fly from the door home to your wardrobes, and say, if you dare-Spoiled children of Fashion-you've nothing to

And oh, if perchance there should be a sphere Where all is made right which so puzzles us here Where the glare and the glater and tinsel of tim Finde and die in the light of that region applime, Where the soul, discussionted of flesh and of sense Unscreened by its trappings and shows and pro-

Must be clothed for the life and the service above With purity, truth, faith, meckness, and love: Oh, doughters of Earth! foo's h virgins, b ware, Lest in that uncertain you have

Lola Montez on Beautiful Women.

Lola considered the English, Lish and Scotch women to be the handsomest. Speaking of beauties she gave the palm to the well known Duchess of Sutherland, who moved a natural queen and was the parawhen it smiled captivated all beholders. and. The present Duchess of Wellington (when Lola saw her, Marchioness of Douro) was an admirably beautiful woman, with little intellect or animation. She was a fine piece of sculpture, and as cold as a piece of

The most famously beautiful family in England was the great Sheridan family There were two sons, both, said Lola, known to herself, who were considered the handsomest men of their day. There were three daughters-Mrs. Norton, well known on this side of the Atlantic through her poetry and misfortunes; Lady Blackwood and Lady Seymour, the latter of whom was the Queen of Beauty at the famous Eglinton tournament. These three were called the three Graces of England.

Speaking of French beauties, Lola firs praised the Marquise de la Grapfie, and af terwards the Empress Eugenia. When Lola last saw Eugenia, stre (Eugenia) was certainly one of the most vivacious, witty and sprightly women in Paris. All the portraits in this country greatly exaggerated her size, for Eugenia was really a small woman. Before her marriage with the Em peror, and when she was the belle of Mad rid, she evinced a high admiration for Louis Gottschalk, the pianist, who, by the way, had carried off, unwittingly, half a million hearts from the United States. Eugenia caused him to be received into the

most aristocratic families in Madrid. Lola then passed on to sketch the various characteristics of the beauties of various countries, and took occasion to hit Lord Brougham (although we fancy we have heard the conceit before. The Constanti nopolitan ladies,) with whom corpulency was beauty, would, she said, have elicited from that polished gallant, the exclamation "what quantity."

Lola decried cosmetics. She recommend ed three things-temperance, exercise and cleanliness, as preservatives of beauty. The bath, she said, which was universal everywhere except in Britain and America, was the best wash that could be desired, although indeed it was mentioned that tincture of benzoine, precipitated by water, was used by the beauties of Charles II's reign, and really brought blood to the surface. Bran might be advantageously used in connection with the bath. A well cultivated mind was that which gave not only eloquence to the tongue, but lustre to the eyes, vermition to the cheek, and lighted up the whole person as though the very body thought. Lola moralized much and well,

THE GOODWOOD CONTEST.

The great contest for the Goodwood Cup is over, and the prize for which we con-tended with France and England has pass-ed to Monarque, a French horse, and the and the American horses Prioress and Pryor have been ingloriously beaten. We say ingloriously beaten, for we believe that we had speed enough upon the Goodwood Cuptrack, on the 30th July, to have borne off the prize, had our borses been brought to the post in proper condition. We say this on the authority of the English press itself, and we point to their expressions, which are almost those of sympathy, that through the deficiency of those who brought our horses to the post, we had uo better chance to win. By reference to our special teleto win. By reference to our special telegraphic report, which will be found in the 13th page, it will be seen, that though our horres looked so fine to the eye that Priores esselicited an involuntary burst of admirations and the policy of Richmond, with its usual kindness and urbanity, was instantly in attendance upon him. Hughes tion when she first appeared, that as soon as they felt the strain of the contest, they frothed and lathered, and gave unmistakeable evidences of being full of fat. This grossness of condition may be attributed to several causes, but more particularly to the deficient judgment and want of discrimination on the part of their trainer.

The reputation of Palmer, to whom Mr. Ten Broeck so unfortunately intrusted his stud, is rather that of a "feeder" than trainer, and it has been the leading error of his life, to bring his horses too high in flesh to the post; indeed, it has been a feature in his career, that his horses have usually been beaten in their preliminary races the season, and have repeated their misfortunes, in this way, until they had condi

tioned themselves by public running.

As one of the evidences of this, it will be recollected by all who witnessed the celebrated contest between Wagner, Grey Ea gle, and others, in 1839, that Mr. Palmer trained Hawk Eye for that race, and brought him to the post fat enough to show at a fair. He was evidently unfit to run; but on his trainer's repeated assurances of his "fitness," he was started, and the result was, that though a horse of ability and previous exploit, he was distanced in the first heat in 7 minutes 48 seconds. Soon after this (we believe in 1841) Mr. Palmer, either through want of reliance on his own capacity, or growing doubt of his experience on the part of owners of horses, disappeared from the Turf, and was lost to pub-

ic view for some fourteen or fifteen years, This is the person-this timid, deficient, and behind the age trainer, -into whose hands the credit of our Turf has been unluckily intrusted.

How could such a man as this, wedded as he is to an old system, and without sufficient active grasp of mind to comprehend a new one, be expected to cope successfully with the exigencies of a strange climate, foreign feed, and a different style of race!

courage to work off.

relation to Mr. Broeck in this matter, who, Gunboat, Monarque, Fisherman, Viscount it will be recollected, was absent from his and Arsenal running in a body next. horses for nearly five mouths after his arrival in Europe. It has been his misfortune, Prioress ran wide, and Gunbeat was left in and that a horse's merits are paramount to with Gunboat, followed by Melissa, Florin any deficiency on their part. Hence his Monarque, Esherman, and Arsenal. The large losses at the commencement of his ran thus to the last turn, and on descend rurf career. His subsequent success may ing the hill, by the half mile post, Gunbor be, in a great measure, attributed to the slipped up and fell, and Arsenal jump

formed in relation to the character and ca-most painful interest was excited. All fears pacity of the race-horse, and the trainer be- were dispelled as the jockeys were seen to country. There is but little wonder, there the accident, Riseber was left with a slight causes at present, but we will justify our selves, in the ground that we have taken, by reference to a fact never before stated in throughout the country, who knew Mr. the accident mentioned above, was beater to get badly beat. We pridict, however, that in this case,

as in the previous inisfortunes of Mr. Pal-mer's career, the determined merits of the The following plan is stated to have been look out for our next week's paper, which great Lecompte!

OUR SPECIAL REPORT.

Goodwood, July 30, 1857. Messes Entrops: A great trial of strength between the American, French, and Engwhile Florin and Monarque were not unand, when in this vein, drew forth the known to fame. The Americans regarded the success of one of their horses with no two sides to it. The ladies take the inside. that although Pryor and Prioress were de find a verdict

feated, they were not disgraced. Pryor lathered considerably on being stripped. Prioress, also, looked formidable. It was

not so fortunate, both coming heavily to instantly in attendance upon him. Hughes was only severely shaken. He was removed to the Chichester Infirmary, where he received prompt medical assistance.

mve been the result of the race, had no ac cident happened. The general opinion ex pressed was, that the American horses, which were ridden by native jockeys, in striped jackets and starred caps, might ba e figured still more prominently, had they been intrusted to men as experienced and jockeys. Indeed, in Turf phraseology, Pri- August, 1812. And so it was, and so it ress looked all over the winner at the distance. The French people present were not a little gratified by the success of Monarque, and the prize which they will carry tinuance of war. Certainly not to shorten with them to France is a trophy worthy of it, for while the vanquished at the begin-

day for the celebration of the sport could until some friendly Power, perhaps a quasi not have been desired. Dark clouds occa- rival, shall think the belligerents have resionally gathered, but they brought with duced themselves to her own level, and them pleasant breezes, which delightfully shall then offer mediation; and soon peace tempered the heat of the sun. Perhaps the is restored, but perhaps without so much as a Cup day. The sport was decided as fol- lost by battle and by sea equally in

and a balf; forty subscribers.

11 to 2 against Riseber, 9 to 1 against a pittance by way of pension gradingly me-Arsenal, 14 to 1 against Fisherman, 15 ted ofter years of humiliating supplication Fiorin, 15 to 1 against Melissa, 20 to 1 I am reductant to admit, was about the result There were difficulties enough before us. American horses, coupled. After the Starin our daring experiment, to require a catter had paraded the horses in Indian file as regards national strength gon among the beautiful aristocracy of England. Lady Bless'ngton was a marvellous beauty; kings and nobles were at her lous team to the post and end-avored to draw them up in line—a task of some difficulty, owing sheet would show us largely the gainers in 1,055. Three and a half fluid courses of the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were those which Palmar of the first the outset were the sheet would show us largely the gainers in the outset were the first the outset were the first the outset were the first the outset were on our side, and a fair balance sheet would show us largely the gainers in feet. In finity they called her La Dive—
the goddess. She was voluptuous, with a the goldess. She was voluptuous, with a neck that sat on her shoulders like the most charming Greek models. She had a wonderfully beautiful hand, and an eye that of England, while the strong feed who was pulling hand, went up to him of English oats, and the pea, either of which Viscount, Monarque, Gamboat, Fisherman, Hers was a far more intellectual style of are nearly up to the strength of our corn; and Melissa, clustering, fell up, the Ameri beauty than that of the Duchess of Suther. must have coated their insides with fat, can horses bringing up the rear. On turn which he had neither the knowledge nor the ing out of the straight, however, Prioress There is something to be said, also, in with a lead of half a dozen lengths - Floring

On rounding the turn towards the clamp either through want of judgment or experi- possession of the lead, which he carried on ence in racing, to imagine that there is not into the dip. On tising in a sight, Riseber much difference in the capacity of trainers, and Prioress were seen in close company fact of his having fallen in with the best trainer in America—Mr. Pryor.

It will be seen, therefore, that our horses at Goodwood had but a poor chance to currence of last year immediately rushed win-the owner being very superficially in- upon the minds of the spectators, and the ing considered searcely second rate in this scramble up apparently unicjured. After fore, that the glaring deficiency of our hor- lead, with Monarque at his quarters, and ses, in relation to want of condition, should Prioress next, with Pryor well up-the have elicited the sympathy even of their American horses going particularly strong English opponents. We do not wish to en and well. At the half distance, Monarque large further on these misfortunes or their went up to Riseber, and Prioress gave way print, but nevertheless true, that it has been three lengths between the second and third widely predicted by trainers and turfmen Anton, who met with a disappoin ment by Palmer's incapacity and proclivities for feed babout three lengths by Fisherman; Prioress ing, that he would bring our long idle hor-ses to the post at Goodwood just fat enough were sixth and seventh the others were

horses he has in charge will vindicate pursued by some officials at the late Wor. themselves over the drag of his dull mind, cester sessions, (England) to hasten the deand that they will run themselves into con- cision of a refractory jury, who were locked dition, in despite of him and his system, up to consider their verdier. It was pass which will make them victors in many a supper time, and the court officials had no brilliant field. Meantime, read our special relish to pass the night in waiting upon the report, on the 13th page, and keep a sharp twelve good men who were so excessively conscientious. A large dish of beefsteaks, will contain the first English effort of the fried with onions, giving off a body of aro ma sufficient to fill the largest hall in Eng land, was brought into the passage clos : to the door of the jurymen's prison. The baj-liff, who wished the "standouts" at Jericho, opened the door, the cover was taken off the dish, the aroma of the steaks and onions lish horses, imparted an additional attraction; it invaded and pervaded every tion to the Cup day. Pryor and Prioress square inch of the Black Hole, and the A second opening of the door and an ad. life and entailed misery on The hoop question, like most others, has little confidence; and it must be confessed, vancement of the dish enabled the jury to

Privateering.

In my last number I promised an effort to show that war against commerce is the least oppressive, most humane, and most effectual in bringing about peace, of any other means to be employed by maritime Powers. It is a fact, not to be lost sight of in discussing the propriety of privateering, that from the descent of the Spanish Arma-da and the days of Van Tromp, the sover eiguty of the seas has been claimed, and it may be said successfully, too, by some one great naval Power. Unlike the relative strength of nations on land, who are some times so nearly balanced by numbers and wealth or geographical advantages, as to be able to hold each other in check for ages, no such counterpoise has long continued on the ocean, as history well attests. From the breaking out of the war of the French Revolution till the close of that war by the battle of Waterloo, the maritime Powers of Continental Europe were little more than ship builders for the royal navy of Great Britain; for it is an undeniable fact that, It is impossible now to tell what migh while France, Spain, and Holland all built better ships, faster sailers, &c., than England, yet comparatively few men of-war, i even fairly launched at sea in a war with England, returned to their original owners.

But it has been said that the trident of Neptune was stricken from the Lion by the Eagle of America, thrown to the battle's accomplished in their profession as English breeze by the gallant Hull on the 19th of ever will be under like circumstances; but, beyond national pride, shame and glory, what effect have such victories on the con ssession. Although the Cup was the ning of a war will thirst for opportunities leading event in the day's sport, yet there to retrieve his losses, so will the conqueror were other races of peculiar interest decided, pant for new victories; and thus the war and which gave rise to some brisk specular spirit becomes inflamed and excited to a tion. The results are fully detailed below. The most important and uncertain ele- calm reasoning, and war is thus continued ment in an Englishman's enjoyment—the for the sake of war and hope of glory, un weather proved propitious, and a finer til the means of carrying it on shall fail, or attendance of general company was never discussion of the questions on which the latger on any former anniversary of the war was commenced. Both nations have ships; the battle and the sea have proved The Goodwood Cup, value \$1,500; the the winding sheets of thousands cut off in the prime of life, and fatherless children, ded. The second to rec ive \$500 out of widowed mothers and aged parents, depen the stakes, and the third, \$250; two miles dent, upon sons for support in the down hill of life, are thus suddenly thrown upon Betting at starting, 5 to 2 against the world's cold charity, or, what is worse in the World's cold charity, or, what is worse in the United States, upon the forlorn hope of 1 against Monarque, 15 to 1 against and knocking at the doors of Congress. Such, pounds, shillings and pence; but for this latter item we stand indebted to our private armed navy.

Captain George Coggshall, in his admirable history of American privateers, says an aggregate of two thousand sail of Britsh shipping were captured by our little navy, with the aid of privateers and letters marque, exclusive of captures made on the great Northern Lakes. Of these two thonsand captures upon the high seas, thirteen hundred and thirty were taken by private armed vessels. Mr. Coggshall further states that "I have found it difficult to ascertain he exact number of our own vessels taken and destroyed by the English, but, from the best information I can obtain, I should idge they would not amount to more than of hundred sail," leaving us a clear gain rifteen hundred British ships, which, as and taken from the enemy and appropri sted to our own wants, could fall but little bert in value of the cost of the war to us. To the actual-value of ships taken from the nemy it is but just to add at least 50 per entum for protection afforded to our own numerce and coast trade by the full emplayment our privateers give the British vy, remembering, too, that these private med vessels -only 250 of them - cost the lovernment nothing, save only the parchwent on which their commissions were inted. In the capture of the Guerriere the Constitution there were forty-six nglishmen killed and sixty-nine woundedsingle battle, the effect of which was excite the war spirit; whilst the capture fifteen hundred British- merchantmen, orth probably near a hundred million of offars, striking terror to the British Gov rinnent, her capitalists, and her subjects of very class, was doubtless accomplished thefar less loss of life and human suffer-

I do not deny that the capture of the Guerrage by the Constitution and our naval success in general in the war of 1812-13-14 had a very important influence on the war spatia of England. It could not be otherwise, because it broke the charm of nvincibility on the sea, so long claimed for he Liep, and the Crown; it humbled the the Lim and the Crown; it humbled the Briton's valo boastings, and taught her a new lesson in naval factics, to wift that to meet a Yambee foe on the ocean was not al-ways fordays by victory to the British mean to say that, in a war between the Inited States and Great Britain, the havoc which five hundred-and we could send out a thousand -well appointed private armed vessels would commit on English commerce, despite her thousand men of war, would have more influence in preventing hostilities and restoring peace than macame to England with a vast reputation, jary's nasals were violently affected. Mere gained, on land and sea, by regular armies mortal Englishmen could not long stand and navies, and at the cost of so much out against such a remembrance of supper, treasure and hightful sacrifice of human

Many a babe left fatherless

From the National Intelligencer, August 1.

A nation's wealth is estimated by it population; but who can set a measure value on human life? It is above put when compared with gold and silest. With sover taketh life shall pay the forest of his own life, and no amount of treasure that avert the sentence of the law is such case thus showing that the value of burger life with civilized nations is indeed above at price. The truth of this proposition will hardly be called in question by any sarraist of the present age. It therefore follows as the first duty of Governments, not only to avoid war by all, honorable means a command, but, whenever forced to take up arms in self defence, to use her arms and other resources of annoyance so as to inflict the severest blow she can upon the enamy with the least possible loss of human life and annoyance to peaceful and rural inlinditants. A nation's wealth is estimated

But war against private property on th igh seas is said to be a rule of iges, and ought not to be tolerated in the lightened days of Christian philanthropy So is the monster, war, in all its phrises, but least of all when directed against oceanic commerce, since the sacrifice of life is comparatively small, and the loss of property, though often large, is so owned, and distributed as to be seldom overwhelming to any one. Most ships and their cargos, especially in time of war, are owned conjointly by wealthy merchants, who protect their interests by insuring in joint stock compa-nies composed of rich bankers, lords, no bles, and others of large estates throughou the realm, who, to be sure, are occasi made to taste of the horrors of war in the way of increased taxation and short diviends, occasioned by captures on the sea; and thus it is that war on commerce is carand maintain wars, and in that way privaeering is most potent in restoring and naintaining the peace of the world.

Something has been said about the morsomething has been said about the mor-ality of privateering. All wars are against morality, and the day was when privateer-ing was looked upon as a mere license to rob, and but little removed from piracy. The same may be said of some great naval expeditions in olden times. But a faithful history of American privateersmen, both of land, will show that privateering under the flag of the United States has ever been conducted with as much humanity, gallantry and moral propriety, as by the most citivalrous naval commanders of the present of past time.

T. AP. C. J.

Sugar and Molasses.

Chemical Researches on the Sorgho Sucre, by Chas. T. Jackson, M. D., of Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 29th of October, 1856, I received om the Patent Office a bottle of expressed juice of the sorghum saccharatum, procured from plants raised apon the Government grounds in Washington. This juice, after the strained juice evaporated at 212 deg. F., until it became a deuse straw yellow syrup, too thick to run, when cold, gave 217 grains of saccharine matter. That poralbuminous matter, and fiftered through paper, gave, on evaporation of a fluid ounce, 78 grains of thick yellow syrup; which, being dissolved in absolute alcohol, left 9 per cent. of mucilaginous substances containing starch. The alcohol took u, 69 grains of saccharine matter. This is e qual to 44.36

per cent, on the juice.
Other portions of the juice were operated upon by lime water and bone black, and filtered and evaporated to syrup. A small proportion of crystalized sugar was obtained fr m the bottom of the vessel in which the syrup stood for some days. A part of the juice, diluted with warm water, with the addition of a little yeast, fermented and produced spirit, which, on being separated by a distillation, was found to be an greeably flavored alcohol, having, as M. Volumerin bas stated, a slight novin taste. Good judges declared that it would make excellect brandy spirit. According to the experiments of Vilmorin, the amount of abolute alcohol obtained from the juice is a fraction over-6 per cent.

On the 3d of November, I also received from the Patent Office two parcels of the sorghum plant, in different stages of ripe ness. That with quite ripe seeds was by for the sweetest, while the green one, which was just in flower, contained but very little saccharine matter. One thousand grains, taken from the middle of the ripe stalk, when peeled, gave 670 grains of pith, from which the juice was separated. The latter, in being evaporated to a thick syrup, gave 90 grains of saccharine matter, or 9 per cent, on the weight of the stalk. Another sample gave, from 2 1-2 ounces of the pith, 217 grains of thick syrup, or 12 per cent, Thus we have from 180 to 240 pour saccharine matter, in the form of a dense syrup, to a ton (2,000 pounds) of the stalks. By means of a screw press I separated the juice from some of the canes, which had a

specific gravity of 1.0987.

Being desirous of ascertaining the saccharine value of the sorghum raised in Massachusetts, I obtained from Capt. R. A. Wainwright, of the U. S. Areonal, in this State, five plants which had been cultivated on the arsenal grounds. Sixteen ounces of one of these plants, nearly ripe, gave 0 1 4 onness of clear pith, which I exhaust ed of its succharine matter by means of boiling, distilled water and pressure. This liquid, on evaporation, gave 742 grains of thick syrup, too dense to pour from the vessel when cold. The yield of saccharine matter in this case was 10.6 per cent.

Another and riper sample, from the same parcel, yielded from 1,000 grains of the stalk 640 grains of pith, and 146 grains of thick syrup, or 14.0 per cent, of saccharine matter. On expression, the plant yielded a clear, sweet juice, having a specific gravity of 1.0075.